12 Mr. Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
18 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
14 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
15 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
16 ,, E. K Kunjuraman
17 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
18 ,, K. Mahomed
19 ,, M. N. Nair
20 ,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
21 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
22 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
23 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
24 Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai
25 ,, Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
26 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
27 ,, R. Raman Pillai
28 ,, K. Sankaran
29 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
30 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
31 ,, P. K. Thomas
32 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
33 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
34 ,, T. K. Velu Pillai
35 ,, John Whitely Tolson

NOES—26.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, V. T. Chacko
4 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
5 ,, Antony George
6 ,, K. George
7 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
8 ,, S. J. Nair
9 ,, James Simpson
10 ,, N. John Joseph
11 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
12 ,, C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar
13 ,, K. M. Krishnan
14 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
15 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
16 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
17 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
18 ,, K. Madhavan
19 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
20 ,, G. Nilakantan
21 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
22 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
23 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
24 Mr. T. C. Thommen
25 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
26 ,, N. E. Varughese

NEUTRALS—4.

1 Mr. M. K. Janardana Kamath
2 ,, C. V. Kunjuraman
3 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
4 ,, K. Padmanabhan

PRESIDENT: The motion is carried.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution;

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja that the maximum salary of the Government servants in the State should be Rs. 1,000 per mensem and the minimum salary Rs. 15 per mensem".

Meanwhile, Mr. Elenkath has sent up an amendment to my resolution and I accept his amendment.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): But the amendment has not been moved.

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MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Then, Sir, I will proceed with my resolution. Travancore is a small State. In these days of motor cars and motor and train services, an officer can travel from one end of the State to the other in the course of a few hours. The heads of all departments are circuiting officers. They get their decent daily and travelling allowances over and above their magnificent and munificent salaries. It is a notorious fact that the administration of the State is top-heavy. The high salaried officers are given fat salaries. As a result of the big officers drawing fat salaries, they literally become fat and unable to move about and work properly (*Laughter*).

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is the member entitled to read from a written speech?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I answer that, Sir? I am not reading any lecture. I am only referring to my notes on the subject.

Sir, not only that, the officers become, as a result of the fat salaries, lazy—

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Urban*): Sir, will it be in order when the member refers to an officer who becomes fat, literally fat, lazy and all that?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I wish to explain my position before any ruling is given on the point. I did not refer to any particular individual officer of the State. I only made a general statement in regard to officers who draw high salaries that, as a consequence of the fat salaries they draw, they become fat and literally fat. As a result of fatness they become lazy, indolent and indifferent to their official duties.

PRESIDENT: But the member draws no salary (*Laughter*).

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, my point is.....

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) I want to put a question. Is it the opinion of the member that—

PRESIDENT: But I may tell the member that vehemence and eloquence are no arguments. Let Mr. Nair proceed with the resolution in a convincing manner.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): So, on the one side, we have high paid officers and on the other public servants who are miserably paid. That is to say, we have in the State, on the one side big officers drawing thousands of rupees and on the other, peons, watchers, constables etc., who get poor and miserable payment. Consequently, they are not able to stand up, to walk about and discharge their duties properly. On the one side, there are officers with fat salaries becoming lazy, indolent and unable to move about and on the other miserably paid public servants who, due to poverty, are unable to move about in the discharge of their functions. The low paid servants are the really suffering people. The high paid officers think that they are the masters of the suffering people and not their servants, and the people are in a poverty-stricken and helpless position. The officers are being fed at the cost of the sweat of the brow of the tax-paying

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[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

peasantry. The fat officers seldom attend to the needs, conveniences and comforts of the suffering people. For instance, we have in the State, high salaried police officers. In various parts of the State, the officers do not realise their responsibilities. They do not think they are the servants of the public. They forget the fundamental fact that they are paid and fed and that they are being maintained at the cost of the poor tax-payers. Sir, we have got a high paid Police Commissioner. But what is he doing? There are a set of people in this State who are irresponsible and who are attacking the Royal Family in certain ways and creating all sorts of disaffection and disloyalty amongst the masses. They should be suppressed.

PRESIDENT: I cannot allow the member to go on straying away like this. Is it an argument of the member that salaries must be reduced because the finances of the State are not very much, or that the nature of the work done by the officers is such that their salary should be reduced; or is it his contention that because no officer is doing his duty properly, the level of the salaries should be reduced? You must confine your arguments to one of such limits.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, may I put his gist of the argument as I understand it. He says that the officers are paid fat salaries and as a result they become fat, lazy and indolent and therefore they are unable to function.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) I shall adhere to the point, Sir. I submit, that in view of the small area of the State no high salaries be given. The high-paid officers have very little work to do. The State is small, the people are poor; the work is not too great. The administration is being carried on in a prosaic manner. No originality, no merit, no genius is required. Giving high salaries only helps corruption and indolence amongst officers. In spite of the high salaries given to high officers, they are not discharging their duties properly.

PRESIDENT: According to you, high salary is an impediment to the discharge of work?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In this way, Sir. On account of the high salaries they get, they look to their greater comforts and conveniences and seldom to the needs of the suffering people.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is it the member's opinion that the officers who discharge their duties properly should be paid more?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): That is not my opinion. There is no necessity to pay more for these officers to discharge their duties properly.

The income of the State has been growing year by year.

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PRESIDENT : And so, the salaries of officers must go down ? (*Laughter.*)

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : My point is this. The income of the State is on the increase. But the area and the wealth of the State remain stable, whereas the expenditure has been on the increase. In the face of the stable nature of the area of the State, as well as the wealth of the people, there is no necessity for the addition of the increasing, ever increasing and never decreasing, expenditure in the State. The expenditure of a State towards salaries of officers must depend upon the average earning of a citizen, the wealth of the people of the land, the area of the State, and the nature of the work the officers have to execute. But that is not the case here. The income of the people is too poor ; whereas the salary of big officers is intolerably high. The low paid servants are becoming more and more poverty-stricken due to their low salary, economic depression and various other causes. There is universal suffering in the State at present. In some places, we see people are affected by malaria. In some parts of the State there is scarcity of water. Agricultural products do not get any price. The people are dying of hunger and thurst. That is the actual state of affairs in Travancore. In the midst of this pitiable and miserable state of affairs, though the income of the State is growing, it is not being expended on works of public utility, in order to ameliorate the condition of the suffering people. The expenditure is not mainly for the good of the people. More than 40 per cent of the income of the State is expended for the salaries of officers. This is a very bad feature. This in the long run would impoverish the State. Not more than one-fourth of the income of the State can be expended towards salaries.

We find, Sir, new offices are created for some persons for mysterious reasons. Some retired officers who are receiving fat pensions are given additional appointments on further fat salaries. The Directress of State Guests and the Warden of Game are instances to the point. Peculiar departments and peculiar names spring up all on a sudden at the cost of the poor tax-payer in the State.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the member, how many appointments there are in the State carrying a salary of over Rs. 1,000 according to the recent orders of Government ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : My friend can very well gather that from the report of the Standardisation Officer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know whether Government have not given effect to the practical recommendations in regard to maximum salary ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) My contention, Sir, is that the Dewan alone is to be paid over Rs. 1,000.

PRESIDENT : I shall convey your good sense to the Dewan.

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MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It does not matter whether there is the Report of the Standardisation Officer or the Public Service Committee Report or the Retrenchment Committee Report. But the point I am aiming at is.....

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Has not the member accepted the maximum salary of Rs. 500?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): But, that amendment has not been moved.

PRESIDENT: I suppose the member will be on his legs for some time more, so I think we will adjourn now.

The House adjourned at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The post of the Deputy President is the highest honour that can be conferred by the non-officials on any man in the State.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The Deputy President holds that honourable position and discharges his functions by presiding over all the deliberations of the Assembly from day to day and also over the various Select Committees. That gentleman is paid only a salary of Rs. 250.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise because as I understand, Mr. S. J. Nair's motion is to the effect that Rs. 1000 shall be the maximum and Rs. 15 should be the minimum pay of Government servants. So that, the pay of the Deputy President does not arise in this connection.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): That is only by way of illustration.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If I am permitted I may say, Sir, that his resolution deals with Government servants and that the Deputy President is not a Government servant.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. When a member speaks, is he strictly precluded from drawing comparisons?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Much is left to the latitude of the Chair and I may assure the House that the Chair will be very fair to the speakers. But if the rules of relevancy are not adhered to, the Chair will have to call to order.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I mentioned the name of the Deputy President of the Assembly simply to show how a Travancorean holds a most responsible post in the State and conducts himself most properly without getting any high salary. When the Deputy President of the Assembly is satisfied with such a small amount as salary, I ask, how the Government members, the high officers of the State and the heads of the departments could demand that they must be paid very high salaries.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am not concerned with the salary of the Deputy President. I am concerned with the rules of relevancy and therefore I may tell Mr. S. J. Nair that the Deputy President, however high his office may be or however great his responsibilities may be, is only a part-time salaried officer.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : So, I submit that no officer in the State under any circumstances be paid more than Rs. 1000. The Dewan alone need be paid Rs. 1000 per mensem. All other heads of departments should be paid only Rs. 500. Circuiting officers should be paid for T. A. and D. A. only an amount extending to one-fourth of their salary. The pay of the constables and the peons, nay, the lowest menial in the public service, shall be raised to Rs. 15.

(At this time a chit was given to the Deputy President by the Secretary.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I consider the practice of the Assembly Secretary sending chits through peons when I am presiding is absolutely wrong (*hear, hear*). I want to be distracted as little as possible when I am attending to the deliberations of the Assembly. But the Assembly Secretary might think it important on certain occasions to acquaint me with certain facts. He is at liberty to do so when found absolutely necessary. Yesterday I was noticing the Secretary sending clerks to me with some information. That has not been the practice in this House. Now, I find a deviation, an absolutely unwarranted deviation. This must be stopped. If the Secretary has anything to communicate to me it must be done in the usual form. Anyhow I do not take notice of this chit (*hear, hear*).

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, even the low paid public servant has got a body and soul. He has a family to look after and to maintain ; and invariably he has a big family. Half a rupee per day is not at all a big sum for him. It is only a moderate suggestion that I make. The universal cry in the State is that the expenditure in the matter of salaries is unbearable and that it must be reduced. Sir, it might be contended by the patricians, the privileged classes, I mean the high salaried officers in the State, that unless they are paid decently we cannot get the services of the best, distinguished and brilliant men. To this I may say that we had the services of the best men, the brilliant men, nay the most distinguished men in the State, on former occasions for small salaries. Sir, we had the best Dewans and statesmen like Ramien Dalava, Raja Kesava Das, Velu Thampi Dalava, Sankarasubba Iyer and others. We had the best Commanders like De Lanai and others. We had the best Engineers like Bastow, best professors like Harvey, Reed and others. They were not paid high salaries. Still they were discharging their duties most satisfactorily. There are instances in which persons have held high posts in Travancore by taking only a sort of honorarium for their maintenance. We have got brilliant men in our State like Dr. Kunjan Pillai and Mr. K. George and others.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Will you please avoid names? Your time is up.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon 1*) : Sir, I rise to second the resolution moved by my friend Mr. S. J. Nair for wholly different reasons. The resolution, as it now stands, does not make any violent demand for the change of salaries in regard to the high officers as will be seen from the salary fixed by the standardisation effected by Government. I hope, under the standardisation scheme, only two officers, the Dewan and the Chief Justice, get a higher maximum than that suggested by Mr. S. J. Nair. So the more difficult proposition administratively considered will be the question of raising the salary of the low paid officers and fixing it at the minimum of Rs. 15. That is a very serious proposition that this House has to consider. We have to consider the financial implications before we accept the resolution. I think it will be a very pretty big slice even after reducing the maximum pay of Rs. 1,000 in the case of high paid officers. But, it cannot be denied that in the State for a living wage for a man at least Rs. 15 is necessary. So that I expect the minimum of Rs. 15 is necessary though it can be achieved only with very great difficulty and Government will have to consider the question. This should be taken as a recommendation of the desire of the House to see that the condition of the low paid officers is improved and bettered as far as we can go. Another suggestion is that the salary of many of the officers under the standardisation scheme, excepting two officers, is below Rs. 1,000. We see that at present in many of the offices, officers are paid much more than the maximum fixed under the standardisation scheme. Sir, yesterday in answer to an interpellation, it was said on the floor of the House, to the effect that non-Travancoreans are preferred to certain posts only when it is absolutely necessary to get persons from outside the State. The name of Mr. Helen was put forward as an example of appointing outsiders only in cases where it is absolutely necessary. If we consider that question, is it not a fact that Government have appointed persons on high salaries with no profit to the State, not getting the worth of the money in many departments? That is a point which I leave to Government to search their heart and answer, if Government have got a heart I do not cast any aspersion on any single officer and it is far from me to attribute any motive to any officer. I merely illustrate certain names to bring home my arguments. We have got the Chief Engineer here. Are there not persons in the department itself who have got the same qualifications, or as good qualifications, as the present incumbent of the office? Is it absolutely indispensable to have him? What is the special service, what is the exceptional service that we get from this officer, which we cannot get from any of the members of the Engineering Department at present? Where is the necessity to get down this highly paid officer who is given more than Rs. 2,00 per mensem?

So also with regard to the Police Department. Have we not persons in the State to run the department more efficiently? Have we not sufficient number of persons in the department? I could easily

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mention half a dozen who would be able to run the department with much more satisfaction to all concerned, to the people as well as to the State. It is a sheer waste to spend a pie more than the amount fixed by Government according to the Standardization Scheme upon this officer. So it is in the case of many other departments which are being managed by people who draw abnormally high salaries.

I would take the office of the Dewan himself. Why should we want such a highly paid Dewan? Are there not persons who can run the administration: in all sincerity, I ask both the Government members and the non-official side, are there not persons, sufficient number of persons, at least half a dozen persons, in our service who will be able to run the administration, as efficiently as it is being done now? What is the better quality of work, what is the greater work that we get for the abnormally high salary that we pay to the present Dewan? We do not get our money's worth. That fact cannot be denied by Government. That fact has to be borne in mind by Government. If the Standardization and the Retrenchment Schemes have any sincerity, if they are done as a serious piece of business to lighten the burden on expenditure, if they are suggested as a means of setting right the financial condition of the State, which very badly needs such an arrangement, I shall very honestly request the Government to consider this question very seriously and if we seriously consider the point, I know every one will admit that many a highly paid officer, we are having at present, are not absolute necessities or indispensables for the departments concerned.

I know Mr. Simpson will himself admit that in his Department there are persons who will run the department as efficiently as himself, persons having technical qualifications equal or better to those of his. I do not want to put it higher. These things I wish to suggest for the attention of Government and I utilise this opportunity by commending this resolution for the acceptance of Government.

Sir, it can be seen that the finances of the State.....

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it a fact, Sir, that these outside officers are found necessary, because there is no love lost between communities and communities in Travancore?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I do not think so. Those officers also belong to one community or other. Even people who are outside the State belong to communities.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether any improvement is seen in communal relationship in the State by the appointment of these people?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Absolutely none. It has become worse.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Communal question does not arise from the resolution.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I was dealing purely from the point of view of the work that we are getting for the money we spend. I do think that in spite of the extravagant salaries from the

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[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Dewan downwards, the administration of this country is not a whit better, communal tension has not dwindled in any way better than when people drawing lesser salaries were occupying those places. Our roads are not better, our patients are not better served, the safety of person and property is not better secured, the whole administration of the State is not better, even by an iota than when persons drawing much lower salaries were occupying these positions. Government should not feel shy of these communal feelings and go on importing people from outside and pay them high salaries. Simply on account of the communal feeling, simply because they cannot take courage and choose persons from among the people of the country and pay them the salaries that they deserve for the post, and simply to satisfy communal clamour, they are appointing persons from outside who are supposed to be neutral but who are not neutral even in regard to communal questions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether there is any basis for the assumption that officers from outside are non-communal?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member gives his own opinion

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know whether there is any basis for that assumption.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai raises a point on which Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, I think, was only expressing his opinion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Then, coming to the question whether we can afford to pay higher salaries. It has to be very carefully considered. Under the existing state of things, the low paid officers have to be paid higher salaries so as to allow themselves to live a decent living. That means we want more money. Again, unless the salaries of high paid officers are reduced, the financial condition cannot be relieved in the slightest degree. The reduction of salaries must be undertaken by Government at once in all cases in which there is no definite covenant agreed upon by Government with the officers concerned. Those persons who are not willing to accept the new maximum can be asked to go without much prejudice to the State. With these observations, I second the resolution.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ പരിശോധനയ്ക്കായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയത്തിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള മൂലതത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിന്റെ ഭാഷയോടു (wording) ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഇതുവരെ നടന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ക്ലൂതലായിട്ടു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു പറയണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ.

ഒന്നാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്, ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രമേയസ്വീകരണത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറി

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മെ സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമീകരണത്തിനെ സാരതരമായി കാ
ണേണ്ട ഒരു ശരിയായ അവസരം ഇതാണ്. മറ്റു നാട്ടരാജ്യങ്ങളെ
പോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറും ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ ചേരണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ
സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആലോചന നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാലമാണിതു്.
ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ ചേരുന്നതിനു സംഗതിയാകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ന
മ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പ്രധാന ആദായമാർഗ്ഗമായ പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ട
മെൻറുകളിലേയും ആദായങ്ങളിൽ സാരമായഭാഗം ഫെഡറൽ ഗവണ്മെ
ൻറിനുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): തിരുവിതാംകൂർ അതിലേ
ക്കു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): നമ്മുടെ ഗവ
ണ്മെൻറു ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ ചേരാതിരിക്കാൻ സാമാന്യനിലയിൽ കാര
ണംകാണുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമെ എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളു. ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ
ചേരണമെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഏകദേശം ഒരുകോടിരൂപായോ
ളം ഫെഡറൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു പ്രതിവർഷം നൽകേണ്ടതായിവ
ന്നേക്കാം. ൧൯൪൦-ലെ ബഡ്ജറനുസരിച്ചു ഏതാണ്ടു ലക്ഷംരൂപാ വ
രവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൽ ഒരുകോടിരൂപാ അ
ല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതാണ്ടു് അതിനോടു അടുത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യ നാം ഫെഡറൽ
ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി വ്യയം ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരും. പിന്നീടുശേഷിക്കുന്നതു്
൫,൫൫,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഇന്നുള്ള
ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവും നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകേണ്ട
തായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് ഏതാണ്ടു ഒരുകോടിരൂപായോളം വരുന്നു. ബാ
ക്കിവരുന്ന ൫,൫൦,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നു ൫൦ൻെ-ലെദേവസ്വം
പ്രാക്ടമേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു ൨൫,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായോളം സർക്കാരി
ൽനിന്നു പ്രതിവർഷം ദേവസ്വംഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കണം.
ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ദേവസ്വംഫണ്ടിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം ചെല്ലേണ്ടപണം, പ്ര
തിജ്ഞയെ ലംഘിച്ചു തുടർച്ചയായി കുറച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും
൫൫,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായോളം ൫൫൫൦ൽ ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെ
ൻറിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പിന്നീടു ശേഷിപ്പുള്ള
തിൽ ൫൪,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ പെൻഷൻകൊടുക്കുന്നവകയ്ക്കായി നിയ
മാനുസരണം നീക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതൊക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ജ
നങ്ങൾക്കു ഏറ്റവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, പൊതുമരാമ
ത്തു തുടങ്ങിയ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സംഗതികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു പണമില്ലാ

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[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

തെവരും. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശമ്പളം വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവു ലഘൂകരിക്കേണ്ടതുതന്നെ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു കാണാം.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കൂടുമെന്നോ കുറയുമെന്നോ മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഞാൻ ആദ്യമെ തന്നെപ്രസ്താവിച്ചുവല്ലോ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിലെ വേർഡിങ്ങിനോടു യോജിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുമാണു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: പ്രമേയത്തിൽ വാക്കുവളരെ പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു ഭാഗമല്ലേ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെയുള്ള വ്യത്യസ്ഥതയോടുകൂടിയാണു് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സമുദായസ്പർദ്ധയും വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷവും പ്രതിദിനം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണംതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വഴക്കാണു്. ആ വഴക്കു തീരുന്നപക്ഷം വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷത്തിനു സാരമായ കുറവു വരുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. (Mr. S. J. Nair. *hear, hear*). ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലാണു് ഇന്നു ഉദ്യോഗം വേണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുള്ള ആകർഷണീയതയെ കുറച്ചു, സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു തമ്മിൽയോജിപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ ഭീമമായശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലിനെ കുറച്ചു, ക്രമീകരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതിലെ തത്വംഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ മാത്രമായില്ല. അതനുസരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിക്കണം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: But the words are very important parts of the resolution.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കുറയുമോ കൂടുമോ?

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MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഞാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു ശരിയായ ക്രമമനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവും കുറയും.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഈ പ്രമേയമനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കിയാലോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറച്ചാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കൂടുമോ കുറയുമോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise. The House is concerned with the acceptance or rejection of the resolution and not with what the Government may do subsequently on the strength of this resolution.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇനി എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് സാധാരണ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങം പ്രതിവാദിക്കുമ്പോം ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറഞ്ഞു വരാറുള്ള "എഫിഷ്യൻസി" കുറഞ്ഞു പോകുമെന്നുള്ള മുടന്തൻ സമാധാനത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. എഫിഷ്യൻസി എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു 'Marketable commodity' അല്ല. അയിരം രൂപാ കൊടുത്തു ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ എഫിഷ്യൻസി നാലായിരം രൂപാകൊടുത്തു നിയമിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജിയുടെ എഫിഷ്യൻസിയുടെ ര-ൽ ഒരംശം മാത്രമാണ് എന്നു പറയുന്നതു കേവലം മൌഢ്യമാണ്. എഫിഷ്യൻസി, വ്യക്തിയുടെ സാമർത്ഥ്യം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യത, കർത്തവ്യനിർവഹണത്തിലുള്ള താല്പര്യം, ഇവകളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു അനേകം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടും പൊതുജനങ്ങളോടും പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടും തീരെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാതെയാണ് പെരുമാറുന്നതെന്നു ഇന്നലെ നടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ, ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ കാര്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളാം, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ യുക്തംപോലെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ വിട്ടേച്ചാൽ മതി എന്നുള്ള പ്രസിഡൻറിൻറെ പ്രസ്താവനയിൽനിന്നും തെളിയുന്നുണ്ട്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I want some information. Do you refer to the President's observations yesterday?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : I am basing my argument on the statement made by the President.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : No; that will be wrong. Because the President made some observations on a certain definite matter comment upon that is wrong.

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MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : I am not commenting Sir,

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Here we are only concerned with what the Government states and not with what the President states.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു, ഗവണ്മെൻറും ഞങ്ങളും വിഭിന്നമായ രണ്ടു തരക്കാരാണെന്നല്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറയും നന്മയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു നിഷ്കളങ്കമായിട്ടു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരാണ് പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അവർ എന്തെങ്കിലും സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ഉൽബോധനം നൽകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കാര്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളും, ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ യഥേഷ്ടം വിട്ടേച്ചാൽ മതി, എന്നു പറയുന്നതു അശേഷം ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാണ്. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതന കാലത്തു പ്രതിമാസം 500 രൂപാ ശമ്പളം ദിവാൻജിക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഇതുപോലെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്ത പ്രസ്താവനകൾ കേൾക്കുന്നതിനല്ല. ഇതിൽനിന്നു ശമ്പള വർദ്ധനയ്ക്കൊണ്ടു് എഫിഷ്യൻസി വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വാദം കേവലം അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമാണെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതും ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനു ശക്തിമത്തായ ഒരു കാരണമാണു്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മി: എസ്. ജെ. നായർ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തിൻെറ മൂലതത്വത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I may just point out that we have got only less than an hour. So that if we might finish that business before 3-30 we shall go on with the adjournment motion at 3-30 P. M.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the resolution moved by S. J. Nair. I suggest that the words 'excepting the Dewan' be added after the word 'officers' and Rs. '500' be substituted for 'Rs. 1,000' in the third line.

Sir, the object of this amendment is mainly to secure the object with which this resolution has been moved. Sir, the minimum salary is sought to be raised to Rs. 15. This would mean considerable, additional expense in the administration of the State. We have to find money for this, if possible, from the amount spent on salaries at the same time without any detriment to the efficient administration of the State. To secure that object and find out the money for raising the salaries of low paid officers, fixing up the maximum salary at Rs. 1,000, will not be of any material advantage. As the Law Member states I do not think that, if this resolution is carried as it is, it will have any effect of retrenchment. As regards the salary recommended by the Standardisation Officer the maximum has been fixed to be lower than Rs 1,000 in all cases excepting the salary of the Dewan and that of the Chief

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Justice. Except also the salary of the High Court Judges and a couple of others, in all other cases Rs. 700 has been fixed as the maximum. My contention is that, only if the salary of all the Heads of Departments except the Dewan is fixed at 500, would it be possible to effect some saving. It is a well-known fact that all our low-paid Government servants are undergoing very terrible suffering to pull on their existence. Now, how can they maintain a family with Rs. 7 or Rs. 9 per mensem? As a matter of fact, the strength of these families is much greater than that of the highly paid Government servant. The Census Commissioner has stated that among the coolies the procreation of children is generally greater than in the ranks of well-to-do gentry. The low paid Government servants have to live and make both ends meet --

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Elenkath, you mean fecundity among the poor class?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member whether he is against marriage of officers?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): That has nothing to do with the question at hand. Efficiency, as my friend has pointed out, has nothing to do with salaries. I do not think that if the officers' salaries are reduced, they will turn out less efficient work. Nor are they going to resign their jobs and seek employment anywhere else. They cannot find a more lucrative profession elsewhere, much less in Travancore itself. Now, Sir, in the matter of appointment also it is not efficiency that is looked into. Generally it is not the best man who gets into a place but the man who has got some influence or support behind. In the case of promotions also this rule is generally observed. By his influence in some quarters he is raised in position. My only point is that if anybody occupies a high position in Travancore to-day, it is not because of his efficiency or capacity or his superiority over others, but because of the help rendered by his patrons who back him up. Sir, there was a time in Travancore when the State practised very stringent economy. I may only refer to the instance when Dr. Sloss one of the best and ablest Professors who had served the State was paid only Rs. 600. When the Government was asked to pay him more, they refused. Now, Sir, we get down men of inferior cadre for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 per year. We cannot pick up any person in the Education Department who is half as efficient as Dr. Sloss.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: As far as possible do not institute comparisons.

MR. K R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): There is also another aspect of the question. Different salary is paid to officers who occupy the same office and do the very same work. We had a Devaswom Commissioner drawing Rs. 1,000. The present Commissioner gets only Rs. 500. He is attending to the same duties and functions of that office. I do not understand the reason for the disparity in salary in the case of different persons. What is the meaning of efficiency here? I may point out that, if my amendment is accepted and given effect, to it will make considerable saving without detriment to efficiency. At present, as shown

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

by the latest Civil List, 53 officers draw salaries of Rs. 500 and above. The total amount on account of salary excluding T. A. but including the personal allowance etc. of these officers, comes to Rs. 5,16,144. This is, of course, not inclusive of the pay of the Dewan. If all these 53 places are filled up by officers who will get only Rs. 500 as their maximum pay, the total amount will come to Rs. 3,18,000. This we can do without impairing the efficiency of the service. A saving of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs could thus be effected.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know from the member what would be the savings if the present revised scale of pay is given effect to?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I shall come to that presently. I know that the savings effected by the standardisation is nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. But it does not very much affect the salaries of officers who get Rs. 500 and above per mensem. If there also a fair and proportionate reduction is given I hope, it will affect the total savings very much. A saving of nearly 7 lakhs could then be effected. When we take the case of Public Works Department, the officers, drawing Rs. 500 and above, consume a total expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh and odd. Sir, there we have a very top-heavy administration. Even for the maintenance of buildings that are in the tottering stages, the Government tell us they have no funds. If we must find funds for such constructive works we must economise our administration so that some good may be positively done. This amendment, if carried, will provide us with enough funds to give, at least, a maintenance allowance to the low paid Government servants—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether the purpose of the resolution or the amendment is not that retrenchment of expenditure is absolutely necessary?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): The primary object is retrenchment. If we make a saving out of the allotment for salaries, that can be usefully diverted for public good. In a poor State like Travancore, I do not think that even for a very luxurious life more than Rs. 500 per mensem is necessary.

I make an exception in the case of the Dewan's post, because, according to me, that must be a covetable job. I do not mean to say that it must be attractive to outsiders. What I mean is that it must be very attractive to the most brilliant son of the soil to aspire to. The salary of the Dewan must be much higher than that of any other officer. If not, some of these high-paid officers will not aspire for the Dewanship. If the Chief Engineer gets Rs. 3,000 and the Dewan's salary is only Rs. 2,000, the Dewan's post will cease to be attractive.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I oppose the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Varughese.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Has the amendment been seconded ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT . Probably Mr. Varughese may support the amendment. Are you in favour of the amendment, Mr. Varughese ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : I am going to second the amendment, Sir.

DPUTY PRESIDENT : I thought so.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, മി: കെ ആർ. ഏലങ്കത്തു അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതിപ്രമേയം കൂടുതൽ സ്വീകാര്യമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. മി: എസ്. ജെ. നായരുടെ പ്രമേയത്തിലും മി: ഏലങ്കത്തിന്റെ ഭേദഗതി പ്രമേയത്തിലും അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വത്തിന്റെ സാരാംശത്തിൽ വലിയ വ്യത്യാസമില്ല. എന്നാൽ മി: ഏലങ്കത്തിന്റെ ഭേദഗതിയാണ് കൂടുതൽ പ്രായോഗികമായി തോന്നുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഭരണചക്രത്തിന്റെ മേൽഭാരം കൂടിയിരിക്കുകയാണു് എന്നു എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനു ഒരു നിവാരണമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഏറിയ നാളായി മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഏഴായിരം ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ മാത്രം വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള ഈ ചെറിയ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ശമ്പളക്രമം ഒരു വലിയ സാമ്രാജ്യമായ ഇൻഡ്യാ സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിലെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനോടു തുല്യമായ മറു സാമ്രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെയോ ശമ്പളക്രമത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള കെല്പു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനുണ്ടോ, ഇങ്ങനെ ഭീമമായ ശമ്പളം നൽകേണ്ട ആവശ്യം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനുണ്ടോ, എന്നു മുമ്പുള്ള ആളുകൾ ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും നമുക്കതു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ലാതിരുന്ന കാലത്തു രാജ്യഭരണകാര്യങ്ങൾ നയിക്കുന്നതിനു് ആകർഷണീയമായ ശമ്പളങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു് പുറത്തുനിന്നും ആളുകളെ വരുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടാകാം. അതു ആ കാലത്തിനു പറ്റിയതുമായിരുന്നിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിനോക്കുമ്പോൾ രാജ്യഭരണത്തിനായി ചിലവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ മുഴുവനും ഇന്നു ചിലവാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ, കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തന്നെ ആളുകിട്ടുകയില്ലേ, എന്നു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതു ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവു നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അധഃപ്പതനത്തിനു മുമ്പു, കൂലിവേലക്കാർക്കു ൨ ൦ ചക്രം മുതൽ ഒരു രൂപാ വരെ കൂലികൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു ഏഴു ചക്രം മുതൽ പതിനാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. E. Varughese.

ലുചക്രംവരെ കൊടുത്താൽ മുമ്പു ഒരു രൂപാകൊടുത്താൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ വേലചെയ്യാൻ ധാരാളമായി ആളുകളെ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. ക്കുലിവേലക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ട ജോലികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കുറഞ്ഞകൂലി കൊടുക്ക എന്നുള്ള ഒരു നയം ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റും സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നേരെമറിച്ചു ഉദ്യോസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമം വരുമ്പോൾ ഈ പരിതസ്ഥിതികൾ അശേഷം മറന്നുകളയുന്നു. ശമ്പളക്കുറവു വരുത്തിയാലും യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾ വിയർത്തു വളരെ പ്രയാസപ്പെട്ടുണ്ടാക്കി ഖജനാവിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പണം ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ ചുരുക്കം ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു അധിക ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതു ശരിയായ ഒരു ഭരണക്രമം അല്ല.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : ശമ്പളമില്ലാതെ തന്നെ ജോലി നോക്കാൻ ധാരാളം ആളുകളുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഒരിക്കലും കാണുകയില്ല; അഥവാ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തന്നെ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു യാതൊന്നിനും കൊള്ളുകയുമില്ല (Laughter). ആതരത്തിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വേണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിച്ചുഎന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ മനസ്താപപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : ശമ്പളത്തിനു പകരം ആണറേറിയം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഉണ്ട്.

ഇവിടെ എതാനും ഉദ്യോസ്ഥന്മാക്കു വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളവും ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഉദ്യോസ്ഥന്മാക്കും തീരെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളവുമാണ് ഉള്ളതു്. വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ധാരാളം ആളുകളെ കിട്ടും. താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമെ ഭരണം ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമം സമ്പൂർണ്ണമായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു, അവരെ കൂടി തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. ജീവിതരീതി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുപോയതുകൊണ്ടു് ഏഴും എട്ടും രൂപാ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ കായ്ക്ലേശം നടന്നുപോകുന്നതിനു വളരെ വിഷമമാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെ കുറച്ചു താണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു് ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) I oppose the motion for the simple reason that it is neither feasible nor practicable. There is no use in our passing pious resolutions.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Does the member agree that this resolution is pious ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think that question does not require an answer.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : If we want efficient administration, if we want officers with high technical qualification and skill, we must pay attractive salaries. It is not Travancore alone that pays high salaries to officers. Travancore does not form the entire world. It is only a corner of the big world. If we compare our salaries with those in Madras and other places, we would find that our salaries are not very high at all. In British India there are numerous officers getting 5, 6, or 7 thousand rupees. If we want highly qualified and efficient men we must pay high and attractive salaries. If we reduce our salaries, our officials will be composed of men of mediocrity. Unless there is inducement in the shape of attractive salaries, we cannot get competent men to run the administration efficiently. And the prosperity of the people depends upon efficient administration.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the member aware that in no other part of the world, except in the British Indian Provinces, Madras, Bombay or Bengal, are salaries so high ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : That may be. That is due to other causes.

DEPUTY PRSIDENT : Mr. Sivatanu Pillai asked you only for a fact and not for its causes.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I cannot reply 'Yes' or 'No' to the question without an explanation.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I ask the member whether other countries where the salaries are lower than in India are not far superior to India in point of efficient administration, economic condition, political status and progress ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : That may be.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : How does the member reconcile.....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question I cannot allow. Reconciliation is an intellectual process which may well be left to the member concerned.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Then I withdraw my question, Sir.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) . Observations were made about a costly Darbar Physician and a costly Police Commissioner. I think, Sir, that the Government had very good reasons for making the selection.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member just one of those very good reasons ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): These departments were not run efficiently.

As regards the second part of the resolution, viz., the minimum pay should be Rs. 15, I am of opinion that in these days of depression it will embarrass the finances of the country on account of enhanced expenditure. For these reasons, I oppose the resolution.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, while fully appreciating the spirit which was prompted Mr. S J. Nair to table this resolution, I regret that I am unable to accept it as it is now worded. The resolution fixes the maximum pay at Rs. 1,000 and the minimum pay at Rs. 15 per mensem. Now, under the Standardisation Scheme, as has been stated already, there are only two offices which carry a pay of above Rs. 1,000, viz., the posts of the Dewan and of the Chief Justice. It will be readily granted that these two high appointments should carry with them a pay of over Rs, 1,000. So far as the Dewan's pay is concerned, as far as my memory goes, it was fixed over a hundred years ago, and it is being maintained at that level even to the present day. So far as the Chief Justice's pay is concerned, it was also fixed long long ago at Rs. 1,200. The pay of Rs. 2,000 fixed for the Dewan should not be lowered on any grounds whatsoever. (*Hear hear.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not arise under the resolution.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I referred to it only incidentally and I am proceeding further.

There have been several instances in the past in which we have had very efficient officers getting a pay of less than Rs. 1,000. But I do not wish to go in detail into that matter.

At this juncture, I must congratulate the Government for taking courage in both their hands and appointing an officer on Rs. 700-900 as the Director of Public Instruction when God helped them with the needed vacancy as soon as the Standardisation Scheme was published and one of our white elephants had to leave the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what the member means by 'one of our white elephants'?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I mean one of our expensive officers.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You did not mean any disparagement to the officer?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Not at all.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether he is for reduction of the salary of the officers?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. It is presumed that members follow the speeches made here carefully. Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar expressed himself very clearly that he was not for the abolition of the office but only for a reduction of the salary. You may proceed, Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar.

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RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I only request Government to pursue that line of policy and appoint officers in the scales proposed under the Standardisation Scheme whenever vacancies arise. Now the pay fixed for an office is one while the pay actually drawn by the officer is another, the exception being very often the rule and the rule the exception. Such a state of affairs should not continue. It should be the look-out of the Government in future to see that only the pay fixed under the Standardisation Scheme is given to the officer concerned. It seems to me that there are Travancoreans enough in our service to fill all offices with distinction. It is unnecessary that we should import any foreigner whatsoever except in the circumstances referred to by the Chief Secretary. He referred to the appointment of Mr. Helen. If I mention the names of certain other officers, it will be seen that they are not quite so necessary as Mr. Helen. It is a matter of the merest accident that some of our officers happened to take service here. If they had gone outside they would have drawn higher salaries than what they draw here. Nor do I for a single moment believe that the communal trouble will be solved in this country by the importion of foreigners.

Coming to the other part of the resolution, it seems to me that it is not quite practical to raise the pay of peons to Rs. 15. I have not made any correct calculation, nor do I think has Mr. S. J. Nair. Even if we make a rough estimate we can see that the expenditure will amount to a very large figure. However, I appreciate the spirit in which the resolution has been moved to improve the pay and prospects of these low paid subordinates. I am of opinion that their pay should be bettered to the extent that is possible, to the extent that funds permit. The scale of pay of these subordinates fixed under the Standardisation Scheme is very poor and should be improved, but that is not a matter to which I should refer now. I shall refer to it on a future occasion.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) Sir, the resolution before the House consists of two parts. One part relates to the maximum pay of officers, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000. The other is to put the minimum at Rs. 15. Evidently the object of the resolution is to make a saving by putting the maximum at a lower figure. I may say that the saving comes only to Rs. 14,000 a year. There are only two appointments, as the member himself stated, *viz.*, the Chief Justice and the Dewan. If the pay of these two offices is put at Rs. 1,000 there will be a saving only of Rs. 14,000 a year.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): On a point of order. An amendment has already been moved. Before the member proceeds to speak on the resolution, I submit that the question may be decided whether the amendment has been accepted by the mover or not.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. S. J. Nair, do you accept the amendment?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): On a fuller consideration, I accept the amendment because the object of my resolution was retrenchment so far as the salaries of higher officers are concerned.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The only thing the House wanted to know was whether you accepted the amendment.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I accept the amendment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) The resolution placed before the House was accepted by us and it should not be in the hands of Mr. S. J. Nair to take that away and convert the resolution into a resolution of his own.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You must take the chances. I presume the House is agreeable to Mr. S. J. Nair accepting the amendment? (Cries of '*no no.*')

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think both the resolution and the amendment may be put to the vote. When it comes to a division, the House may be asked to divide separately on each.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is the usual procedure followed in the House. That is why I allowed the discussion to go on, Mr. Krishnasvami Aiyar.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): If the amendment is accepted, the saving, as the member moving the amendment stated, will be only Rs. 2 lakhs. I have not gone into the figure myself. It may come approximately to that. Against this the total expenditure by raising the minimum pay to Rs. 15 in all cases will be Rs. 6·72 lakhs. There are about 12,709 appointments in the State now carrying a salary of less than Rs. 15.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know what will be the saving as a result of the Standardisation Scheme? When that is also taken into account will not the whole amount be Rs. 7 lakhs? I would like to know from him whether the total saving as a result of this amendment and the standardisation proposals will come only to Rs. 2 lakhs.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I think so. I presume, in arriving at Rs. 2 lakhs, the member has taken into account only the revised standardised salaries. Otherwise the figure should go up. However, I take whatever figure given as saving by the member as correct. Against the saving that is thus possible by adopting the first part of the resolution as amended, there is the extra expenditure of nearly Rs. 6·72 lakhs if the second part is accepted. Thus the net extra expenditure to Government will be over Rs. 4 lakhs, if not 7 lakhs nearly, if the original resolution should stand. I am not sure whether the House is prepared to go in for this extra expenditure just now.

There is another difficulty in adopting the resolution. The resolution says that the maximum salary should be Rs. 500 according to the amendment. If the maximum salary is Rs. 500, the highest appointment should carry only Rs. 500. That is, the Dewan's salary should be only Rs. 500. In that case a regular revised gradation of officers will have to be made beginning with the Huzur, Division, Sub-Division, Taluk administration and so on.

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A regular gradation of offices and pay will have to be fixed even if we are to accept the resolution of Mr. Nair as it is. I do not know whether Mr. Nair took into account this aspect of the question when he intended to move the resolution. In the recent standardisation this has been done to a great extent. But with the amended resolution it would come to this, that is, there will have to be a wholesale readjustment again of all the offices in the State, from the highest to the lowest. Besides, such a change is not practicable to be adopted, in view of the fact that it will seriously affect the persons who are in service already. The Government cannot all on a sudden say that a man drawing a particular salary should draw at once a lower salary, though they may raise his salary some time.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know, if this resolution is carried, does it not mean that a man getting Rs. 300 may be kicked up to Rs. 500?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Its wording gives room to it. My point is, however, that there is now in force a gradation of posts and appointments. By changing that, which we should for adopting the gist of the resolution, we cannot gauge what the exact extra cost could be.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): But does the resolution say that there must be a gradation at all?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): No. It does not, expressly. What I want to stress at this juncture is, that the resolution implies such a vast change in the whole establishment and that it is not practicable to introduce such a change all at once.

MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In the light of the observations made by Mr. S. J. Nair, is it the member's opinion that because it affects the public revenues of the State, it imposes a charge on the reveuues?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I declare that it does not affect the public finances. Hence that question need not be answered.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): So much as regards the financial aspect of the resolution. Now again there is in existence here a gradation of appointments; each appointment carries a pay in proportion to its responsibilities and other considerations. So far as special recruitment goes, the pay of certain appointments fixed here compares favourably with the pay in other States in British India. In other cases, the pay fixed in Travancore is very low, not in any way excessive, compared to what is obtaining in other countries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the member's opinion therefore that if the maximum is fixed at Rs. 1,000 the efficiency of the administration would suffer?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): That is my view.

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MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If so, in what way please?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): You may not get the proper man.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it a fact that men who when once they enter the Travancore service are not prepared to leave the country?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): That depends on the salary they draw as well as other considerations.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is there any Travancorean in our service who gets a pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): There are, I say, compared with other countries, our salaries are put at such a low figure. Though the finances have improved largely, the pay has remained stationary for a large number of years.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Just to see what will be the possible effects of such changes, cannot Government accept the resolution as an experimental measure?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): On what lines—

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Fixing the maximum at Rs. 500 and minimum at Rs. 15 and see whether it attracts or repels persons, in the matter of efficient pubic service.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): The proposal now brought forwird is to say the least a most impracticable one. If the ideal aimed at by the member is to put the limits at Rs. 15 and Rs. 500, the pay of all the appointments will have to be recast entirely.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I suggest to the member that what the Government propose to do in respect of standardisation, the same thing will be done here also?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. But the resolution that is now urged could not be put into operation on financial grounds as well as already stated.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it on the lines suggested by us?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, except in regard to one or two appointments at the top and the minimum. It may be possible gradually to give effect to the Standardisation Scheme as already sanctioned. But even here it may take a very long time for the scheme, to be in full operation.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I ask, is it possible to give effect to the new change as and when occasions arise?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. It might be so.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether a Dewan could not be appointed on a pay of Rs. 1,000 without any loss of time?

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a question which cannot be answered. Because, so far as the appointment of the Dewan goes, the appointment has to be made by His Highness the Maha Raja and not by the Government as in other cases. There is a difference between the Government of Travancore and His Highness the Maha Raja and the Dewans are appointed by His Highness. So, I do not want the official member to answer that question.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : In view of the fact that the resolution implies extra cost and impracticable changes, I am sorry, the Government may not be able to accept the spirit of it. I have nothing more to say.

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzzha I*) ; Sir, I quite appreciate the spirit in which the resolution that is under discussion has been moved by Mr. S. J. Nair and I equally appreciate the amendment to the resolution also. But as has been pointed out, there is considerable difficulty in accepting the resolution couched in the language found for it. In fact, it is positively a dangerous resolution from my stand point, because, only two limits have been fixed by Mr. Nair, the maximum being Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 15. With these two limits, without anything more, if his resolution is passed, you are empowering Government to do anything they may desire in the matter of appointments.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : As if Government has now no power to make any appointment.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I do not say that there is no scope for Government to do anything they want at present. But that will be without the imprimatur of this House. When once this House accepts the position that the maximum shall be Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 15 any person who gets Rs. 200 to-day may be kicked up to Rs. 500 to-morrow by the Government and we shall be some what precluded from interfering with the discretion of Govern ment, in view of the language of this resolution.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is now 3-30 and the House will proceed to the discussion of the adjournment motion. The discussion of the resolution will continue later.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnalnad II*) : Sir, the object of my motion is to discuss the situation created in the country by the recent Royal Proclamation which prohibits the sale of immovable properties and arrest of judgment debtors in execution of decrees. The object of the Proclamation was to afford temporary relief to the indebted agriculturists of the State, till Government finally settle their course of action after receipt of the report of the Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know, what does the member mean by the expression "arrears of judgment debtors" in the motion moved by him ?

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